persons; that which casts off excrements, and dischargeth superfluities; which makes things seem ungrateful to an interior sense, that were notwithstanding pleasing to the taste: that nature of Hippocrates,* that is the curatrix of diseases, m <£vWc *ru>v* vovaauv iryrpot, and that archeus of the chymists or Paracelsians, to which all medicaments are but subservient, as being able to effect nothing of themselves without it: I say, there seems to be such a principle as this in the bodies of animals, which is not mechanical but vital; and therefore, since entities are not to be multiplied without necessity, we may with Aristotle conclude it to be jucpoc, or /uoptov -n?c ^X[1]? c» [a] œt%tain part of the soul of those animals, or a lower unconscious power lodged in them.

23. Besides this plastic irature, which is in animals, forming their several bodies artificially, as so many microcosms, or little worlds, there must be also a general plastic nature in the macrocosm, the whole corporeal universe, that which makes all things thus to conspire every where, and agree together into one harmony. Concerning which plastic nature of the universe, the author *De Mundo** writes after this manner : icai rdv 6'Aov KO-

&fjiov St£KOoyn?o-e *fiia rj* Sta Travrwv Sii^KOvaa &;vajmc, One

power passing through all things ordered and foitned ttie whole world. —Again, he calls the

Same[c] TrvoJjua, /cat *s^vy^ov, KOI* -yovtjuov ovotav, **a Spirit,**

and a living and generative nature;— and plainly declares it to be a thing distinct from the Deity, but subordinate to it and dependent on it. But Aristotle himself in that genuine work of his be-

[a] Epidemic.lib. vi. sect. v. p.800. torn. i. opcr. edit. Vander Linden. * Cap, v. p. £56. into Arbt. opera, tom. *L* [c] Ib. cap. iv« p.